MPLA-SM*

Monophosphoryl Lipid A from S. minnesota R595; TLR4 ligand

Catalog code: tlrl-mpla2 https://www.invivogen.com/mpla

For research use only Version 23B17-NJ

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents

• 1 mg Monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPLA-SM*)

Storage

- MPLA-SM* is provided lyophilized and shipped at room temperature. Store at -20°C. Lyophilized product is stable for 1 year when properly stored.
- Upon resuspension, prepare aliquots of MPLA-SM* and store at -20°C. Resuspended product is stable for 6 months when properly stored. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Quality control

- Biological activity has been tested using HEK-Blue™ hTLR4 cells.
- The presence of other bacterial components (e.g. lipoproteins) is controlled using HEK-Blue $^{\rm TM}$ TLR2 cells.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPLA-SM) is extracted from the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) of *Salmonella minnesota* Re595 (Re mutant), a rough strain of Gram-negative bacteria. The preparation is a mix of MPLA congeneric forms differing in the number of acyl chains. It has been suggested that this mix is responsible for the partial TLR4 agonist function of some preparations ¹. MPLA-SM* is a new reference in our catalog. It results from an improved process of MPLA-SM extraction. While MPLA-SM* and MPLA-SM have the same ability to activate murine TLR4, MPLA-SM* is more potent than MPLA-SM at inducing human TLR4 responses.

<u>Note:</u> Due to the intrinsic structural complexity of lipid A, some batch-to-batch variation may occur.

PRODUCT PROPERTIES

Specificity: TLR4 agonist

Working concentration: 3 ng -1 μg/ml (human TLR4) 10 pg -1 μg/ml (mouse TLR4)

Appearance: Clear lipidic film Solubility: 1 mg/ml in DMSO

BACKGROUND

Monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPLA) is a natural compound extracted from the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) component of the cell wall of Gram-negative bacteria. LPS is a potent activator of the immune system. Its recognition by Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) leads to NF- κ B and IRF activation and the production of proinflammatory cytokines and interferons, respectively². Thus, LPS features many characteristics needed for an effective vaccine adjuvant. However, large uncontrolled amounts of LPS are extremely toxic and can cause devastating diseases³.

Wild-type LPS, referred to as smooth (sLPS) comprises three covalently linked regions: a Lipid A backbone, an oligosaccharide core, and O-polysaccharide chains. Some bacteria produce a truncated LPS, without O-side chains, referred to as rough (rLPS)⁴.

LPS biological activity is mediated through Lipid A recognition by TLR4 and is commensurate to Lipid A number of fatty acyl chains³. Hexa-acylated (6 chains) Lipid A is a highly potent TLR4 agonist, while under-acylated (4-5 chains) Lipid A induces lower or antagonistic responses⁵.

Acidic extraction of Lipid A from LPS produces MPLA, which displays reduced toxicity while retaining the ability to activate TLR4^{6,7}. The reduced toxicity of MPLA is attributed to the preferential triggering of the IRF pathway upon TLR4 activation, resulting in decreased induction of inflammatory cytokines⁸.

METHODS

Preparation of stock suspension (1 mg/ml)

Human and mouse TLR4 activation can be achieved with 3 ng -1 μ g/ml and 10 pg -1 μ g/ml MPLA-SM*, respectively.

- Add 1 ml of DMSO and vortex until completely resuspended.
- Prepare aliquots of stock solution and store at -20°C. Further dilutions can be prepared using water.

Notes:

- The suspension may appear to contain floating fine particles. Sonication may help to disperse these particles.
- Alternatively, MPLA-SM* can be resuspended in DMSO containing 0.2% triethylamine.



TLR4 activation using MPLA-SM*

MPLA-SM* can be used to activate TLR4 in HEK-Blue™ TLR4 cells, that were designed to study TLR4 stimulation by monitoring NF-κB activation. Stimulation of HEK-Blue™ TLR4 cells with a TLR4 agonist activates NF-κB which induces the production of SEAP (secreted embryonic alkaline phosphatase). Levels of SEAP can be easily determined using a SEAP detection medium, such as QUANTI-Blue™ Solution.

For more information visit: https://www.invivogen.com/hek-blue-tlr4

- Add 20 μl of MPLA-SM* at various concentrations in a well of a 96-well plate.
- Add 180 µl of HEK-Blue™ TLR4 cell suspension per well.
- Incubate the plate for 16-24 h at 37°C, 5% CO₂.
- Collect 20 μI of supernatant and add to a well of a 96-well plate containing 180 μI of QUANTI-Blue TM Solution.
- Incubate the plate at 37°C for 1-3 h.
- Determine SEAP levels using a spectrophotometer at 620-655 nm.

1. Wang YQ. et al.,2020. MPL Adjuvant Contains Competitive Antagonists of Human TLR4. Front. Immunol. 11:577823. 2. Kuzmich, NN. et al., 2017. TLR4 Signaling Pathway Modulators as Potential Therapeutics in Inflammation and Sepsis. Vaccines (Basel) 5unol. 165(2):618-22. 3. Steimle, A. et al. 2016. Structure and function: Lipid A modifications in commensals and pathogens. Int J Med Microbiol 306, 290-301. 4. Raetz CR. 1990. Biochemistry of endotoxins. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 59, 129-70. 5. Cochet, F. & Peri, F. 2017. The role of carbohydrates in the lipopolysaccharide (LPS)/Toll-Like Receptor 4 (TLR4) Signalling. Int J Mol Sci 18. 6. Qureshi N. et al., 1982. Purification and structural determination of nontoxic lipid A obtained from the lipopolysaccharide of Salmonella typhimurium. J. Biol. Chem., 257:11808-15. 7. Romero CD. et al., 2011. The Toll-Like Receptor 4 agonist monophosphoryl Lipid A augments innate host resistance to systemic bacterial infection. Infect Immun. 79: 3576–3587. 8. Mata-Haro V. et al., 2007. The vaccine adjuvant monophosphoryl lipid A as a TRIF-biased agonist of TLR4. Science. 316(5831):1628-32.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product

HEK-Blue [™] hTLR4 Cells (human TLR4)	hkb-htlr4
HEK-Blue™ mTLR4 Cells (mouse TLR4)	hkb-mtlr4
LPS-EB Ultrapure (LPS from E. coli 0111:B4)	tlrl-3pelps
LPS-EK Ultrapure (LPS from E. coli K12)	tlrl-peklps
MPLA-SM* VacciGrade™	vac-mpla2
MPLAs (synthetic MPLA)	tlrl-mpls
MPLAs VacciGrade™	vac-mplas
QUANTI-Blue™ Solution	rep-qbs
HEK-Blue™ Detection	hb-det2

Catalog Code



InvivoGen Asia: +852 3622-3480 E-mail: info@invivogen.com